



THE THEORY OF RATIONAL EXPECTATIONS: THE ROLE OF ENGLISH LANGUAGE IN UNDERSTANDING ASSETS AND LIABILITIES

Olimova Dilobar

First year student of Samarkand Institute of Economics and Service

Banking and finance faculty

Email: dilobarolimova606@gmail.com

Scientific supervisor: SamIES assistant teacher: **Urozova N T**

Email: nigoraorozova73@gmail.com

Annotation

This article explores the importance of English in understanding assets and liabilities in financial statements. Details are provided on how assets and liabilities are defined and classified in a financial content. The article also examines the importance of using clear language in financial statements, examples of language misunderstandings and best practices for clearly expressing financial concepts. The role of English as a global business language is also highlighted, helping to make financial information easier to understand for multilingual audiences. In conclusion, the article highlights the importance of clear and transparent communication in financial reporting, which builds trust among all stakeholders.

Key words: Assets, Obligations, Financial statements, Financial concepts, Confidence, Classification, Practices, Analysis, Auditorium, Financial information, Economics.

Anotatsiya: Ushbu maqola moliyaviy hisobotlarda aktivlar va majburiyatlarni tushinishda ingliz tilining ahamiyatini o'rganadi. Aktivlar va majburiyatlar moliyaviy kontekstda qanday aniqlanishi va tasniflanishi haqida batafsil ma'lumot beriladi. Maqolada, shuningdek, moliyaviy hisobotlarda aniq til ishlatishning ahamiyati, bu tilni noto'g'ri tushunish natijasida yuzaga keladigan misollar va moliyaviy tushunchalarni aniq ifodalash uchun eng yaxshi amaliyotlar ko'rib chiqiladi. Ingliz tilining global biznes sifatidagi roli ham ta'kidlanadi, bu esa turli tillarda gaplashuvchi auditoriyalar uchun moliyaviy ma'lumotlarni tushunishni osonlashtirishga yordam beradi. Xulosa qilganda, maqola moliyaviy hisobotlarda aniq va ravshan kommunikatsiyaning ahamiyatini ta'kidlaydi, bu esa barcha manfaatdor tomonlar o'rtasida ishonchni oshiradi,

Kalit so'zlar: Aktivlar, Majburiyatlar, Moliyaviy hisobotlar Tushunish, Moliyaviy tushunchalar, Kommunikatsiya, Aniqlik, Global biznes, Ishonch, Tasniflash, Amaliyotlar, Tahlil, Auditoriya, Moliyaviy ma'lumotlar, Iqtisodiyot.

Financial assets are economic assets that are also financial instruments. They are essentially claims on the economic resources of others These claims arise from contractual relationships where one party provides funds to another.





This creates a creditor-debtor relationship, giving the asset owner a right to future economic benefits and the debtor an obligation to fulfill that right.[1.6]

In simpler terms, financial assets are like IOUs¹. They represent a promise to pay back money or provide other economic benefits in the future.

The asset and liability classification helps us understand transactions and stock positions between different institutions. It also provides a framework to analyze how they use their funds and how liquid (easily convertible to cash) their assets are. This classification system aims to use broad categories that are understandable across different countries and can accommodate new financial instruments as they emerge.

The financial industry relies heavily on clear communication. It builds trust, prevents problems and ensures everyone's goals are met. When everyone speaks the same financial language, things flow more smoothly. Ultimately, a well-informed and engaged workforce is more likely to achieve success. By fostering a communicative environment, financial institutions empower their employees to make informed decisions, innovate and drive it.

1. It's a simple, informal way to confirm that someone owes you money. It usually includes the amount owed and sometimes a signature

Current Assets: These are liquid assets that can be readily exchanged for cash. They include cash, marketable securities and inventory, Businesses rely on these assets to meet short-term financial obligations.

Noncurrent Assets: These are illiquid assets that take longer to convert into cash. They include long-term investments, property, plant and equipment intangible assets. These assets are used for long-term growth and operations.

Tangible assets are assets that have real, physical substance. They have a concrete, material value, works of art. They have a physical form and can be easily valued. Examples of tangible assets include:

Property, Plant and Equipment (PP&E): This includes land, buildings, machinery, vehicles and furniture.

Cash and Cash Equivalents: This includes currency, bank deposits and short-term investments.

Intangible assets are basically things that have value but you can't touch. Think of patents, copyrights and trademarks. Even a company's good reputation is considered an intangible asset.

Patents: Legal rights granted to inventors for a set period.

Copyrights: Exclusive rights to original works authorship.

Trademarks: Distinctive signs, symbols or words identifying a business's products or services.

Goodwill : The excess value of a company over its net asset value.





In conclusion, financial statements play an important role in evaluating the financial status of organizations and through them investors, managers and other stakeholders can make important decisions. Understanding financial terms in English and using them correctly is essential for operating successfully in a global business environment. Avoiding misunderstandings and establishing clear communication will increase confidence in the presentation of financial information.

REFERENCES

1. " Classification of financial assets and liabilities " page (2- 8)
2. Ilyasov. S. M " Management of assets and liabilities of banks// Money and credit . 2000. No5.
3. Rose. P Banking management Per. from English . - St. Petersburg: Peter 2000.
- 4 Muminova. M (2021) " Features of assetasset and liability management in commercial banks" pages(62-66)
5. Larionova I. V " Management assets and liabilities in a commercial bank" page (72)
6. M. Egamova (2023) Denationalization of state- owned banks in the UK

